THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER MACOMB.

Twenty-Two Cannon, Two Hundred Stand of Arms and Thirty-Seven Prisoners Taken.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE RAM "ALBEMARLE."

OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF HER DAMAGES.

Her Machinery Entirely Submerged.

TOP OF HER CASEMATE BLOWN OFF.

Report of her Commander to the Rebel Secretary Mallory.

REBEL LETTER REGARDING HER CAPTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12.—The following is the official report of the recapture of Plymouth, North Carolina, which was received at the Navy Department to-day:—

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP "MALVERN," HAMPTON ROADS, Va., November 11.—SIR:—I have the honor to enclose you the report of Commander W. H. Macomb in relation to the capture of the batteries and town of Plymouth, North Carolina, which place, with all its defenses, was captured from our land forces some time last spring.

This was a very gallant affair, and reflects great credit on the commander of the expedition and all concerned. It is a handsome finishing stroke after the blowing up of the ram.

The fruits of the capture are twenty-two cannon, and thirty-seven prisoners, two hundred stand of arms and more being picked up daily.

The flags of the fort and of the *Albemarle* and a large amount of ammunition were also taken. * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDER MACOMB TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES SHIP "SHAMROCK," OFF PLYMOUTH, N. C., November 1.—SIR:—I have the honor to report that on the 31st ult. I captured the enemy's batteries at Plymouth, N. C., and the ordnance and ordnance stores at that place and some prisoners, besides a quantity of provisions. The following is a report of the action:—

After the return of Lieutenant W. R. Cushing from his expedition to blow up the *Albemarle* at Plymouth, I determined on making an attack on the batteries defending that town. Accordingly, on the 29th ult., the vessels under my command at that time in Albemarle Sound got under way at about a quarter past eleven A. M., and proceeded up the Roanoke river in the following order:—*Commodore Hull, Shamrock, Chicopee, Otsego, Wyalusing,* and *Tacony*, the *Valley City* being sent at the same time up the Middle river, which joined the *Roanoke* above Plymouth, in order to cut off any vessels or supplies the Rebels might attempt to carry out in that direction.

At about 12 o'clock M. we came within range of the lower batteries, opening the ball with a gun which we opened fire, which was returned. We continued to advance until within a mile of the works, when we discovered that the channel was obstructed, at a point opposite the batteries, by two schooners sunk one on each side of the wreck of the *Southfield*, which together formed a barrier that could only have been passed with great danger, if at all.

I therefore made signal to return, which was accordingly done, and the vessels ran out of the river at 2 P. M., with the exception of the *Valley City*, which vessel, having heard the firing commence and cease, and concluding that we had won the day, ran down the Roanoke river to within a short distance of Plymouth, where she was fired, and then returned, reaching the sound at about 10 P. M.

On the morning of the 30th ultimo, having been informed that there was sufficient water in the Middle river, I determined to blockade the enemy at Plymouth by going up that river and gaining the Roanoke above the town, knowing that the Rebels had no more vessels to sink in the channel, and therefore that I should have only the batteries to contend against should I advance from that direction.

I got under way in the *Shamrock*, following the tug *Bailey*, Acting Ensign M. D. Ames commanding, having Mr. Alfred Everett, the pilot of the *Wyalusing*, on board, followed by the *Otsego, Wyalusing, Tacony*, and *Commodore Hull*, in the order in which their names are mentioned. The *Chicopee* and *Valley* were not present, the former having been sent by me the night before to Newbern for repairs, and the latter being on the way to Hampton Roads, Virginia, with Lieutenant W. B. Cushing and his despatches, both having started before I had decided on ascending the Middle river. By the good piloting of Mr. Everett the vessels got safely through into the Roanoke river at about 4 o'clock P. M. I left the *Commodore Hull* in the Middle river to prevent the enemy from laying torpedoes there.

On our way through Middle river we fired by compass courses over the woods at Plymouth, at distances varying from 2040 to 1760 yards, and I have since learned that our fire at that time was very effective. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in the Roanoke, on account of the extreme narrowness and the curves of the Middle river, but, to prevent the enemy from blockading the river, or putting torpedoes in the channels, I dropped to within short range of the 100-pounder Parrotts and shelled him for an hour or so. Early on the morning of the 31st ultimo, having determined on attacking the batteries, I sent a tug down the Middle river for the *Commodore Hull* and commenced preparations for the action.

At about 8 A. M. the *Commodore Hull* arrived, and I stationed her at the head of the line, as before, on account of her ability to fire directly ahead. At about 9 A. M. the United States steamer *Whitehead* came up the Middle river, having on board stores for the vessels in Albemarle Sound, from the naval depot at Newbern. As her 100-pounder Parrott had been taken out, I had her lashed alongside the *Tacony*, the tug *Bailey* being lashed to the *Shamrock*, and the *Bailey* to the shore to pull on the port side), to keep the vessels in motion, in case their engines should be damaged. We also had the steam blown off the starboard boilers of all the double-enders, the fires banked very low beneath them, and the stop valve between the two boilers of each ship closed, so that there was no steam in the starboard boilers, but the water in them being warm, it could be got up in a short time.

At half-past nine o'clock A. M., the ships being in line, I signalized to the *Commodore Hull* to run down and reconnoitre, and ascertain if the channel was clear. She reported "all right," and I got under way, signalizing the other vessels to follow in close order. The enemy opened on us as we kept in range, and kept up a constant and very heavy fire, directed principally at the *Commodore Hull* and the *Shamrock*.

As I neared the batteries I gave the order "Go ahead fast," and we were soon directly opposite the enemy's guns, when he was driven from the rifle-pits and field-pieces by grape and canister from the ships, which we poured in very heavily.

The batteries still held out, though their fire began to be mild; but as the *Shamrock* passed them one of her shells exploded in their magazine, which blew up with great force, some of the fragments falling on our decks. This evidently caused a panic among the Rebels, for from that time their fire slackened and at length ceased together.

I then made signal to cease firing, and to land and take possession of the batteries, which was done without resistance. A party from this ship, after Lieutenant Duer, marched into the lower works (we having by this time passed the town and arrived opposite them), took about a dozen prisoners, and spiked the guns to prevent the enemy from firing on the vessels, should they return to their batteries.

It gives me great gratification to have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department the gallant and intelligent conduct of all the commanding officers engaged, viz., Lieutenant Commander F. F. Arnold, of the *Otsego*; Lieutenant Commander Earl English, of the *Wyalusing*; Lieutenant Commander N. S. Trenxton, of the *Tacony*; Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the *Commodore Hull*; Acting Master James G. Green, of the tug *Bailey*; Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the *Whitehead*; and Acting Ensign Mark D. Ames, of the tug *Bailey*, who worked and fought their vessels admirably, preserving the order of battle under a very severe fire, and pouring into the Rebel batteries and rifle-pits and into the town a tremendous fire of all kinds of projectiles.

I think promotion would be but justice to these gallant officers, who certainly deserve the honorable notice of the Government. I wish particularly to bring before the Department the conduct of Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the *Commodore Hull*, who worked his ship and battery to the admiration of all who saw him, and also Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the *Whitehead*, when I went on board of the *Commodore Hull*, to pilot us through the obstructions, on account of his knowledge of the river, and who acquitted himself in his usual fine style.

These two deserve particular notice, from the fact that the *Commodore Hull* was the leading ship, and at her the first and heaviest fire of the enemy was directed. I would also respectfully recommend for promotion the pilots of the ships engaged, especially Mr. Alfred Everett.

We captured thirty-seven prisoners, twenty-two cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition the exact amount I am unable to give at present (nearly two hundred stand of arms (more are being picked up all the time), the ram *Albemarle* (sunk at the wharf), with everything on board, and the colors of the batteries and iron-clad. For the part which each vessel took in the fight I must refer you to the reports of each of the commanding officers, which I will forward as they are received. As commanding officer of the *Shamrock* it becomes my duty to testify to the gallant behavior of the officers, crew, and marines of this vessel.

The Engineer Department, under Second Assistant Engineer W. H. Harrison, was very efficient. The different divisions were worked remarkably well, and in the most spirited and effective manner, for which I am in a great measure indebted to Lieutenant Duer, Executive Officer, and the officers of the different divisions. Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Sands and H. A. Macomb, Captain's Clerk, were with me on the hurricane deck during the engagement, and rendered good service as aids, the latter acting as signal officer.

I am much indebted to Colonel D. W. Wardrop, commanding sub-division of Albemarle, who, anticipating our requirements, arrived here with one hundred and sixty men from Roanoke Island, to assist in garrisoning the works which we had captured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB, Commander,
Commanding District of the Sounds, N. A. B. S.
To Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, Com. N. A. S.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP "MALVERN."—HAMPTON ROADS, November 11.—SIR:—I have just received and have the honor to forward to you the following papers from Commander Macomb, commanding the District of the Sounds:—

Commander W. H. Macomb, November 1, 1864, reporting the sinking of the ram *Albemarle*, and enclosing a copy of a paper, apparently official, addressed "Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy," which is evidently the report of the commander of the ram to his chief.

Copy of a letter found in the Post Office at Plymouth on its occupation by the Federal naval forces.

Report of a survey on the ram *Albemarle*, made by order of Commander Macomb, and a drawing of the ram, showing her casemate and mode of plating.

The attack of Lieutenant Cushing was evidently a surprise, and the destruction of the ram complete and immediate. I have the honor, etc.,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER MACOMB TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "SHAMROCK," OFF PLYMOUTH, N. C., November 4.—SIR:—I have the honor to report that, on the night of the 27th ult., Lieutenant W. B. Cushing went up the Roanoke river in his torpedo boat, having the second cutter of this vessel in tow, with a crew of eleven men, under Gunner William Peterkin and Master's Mate W. D. Burlingame, both of this vessel.

He arrived at a short distance from the ram before he was perceived, when he cast loose the cutter, and going at full speed, he struck the logs with which the ram was surrounded, with such force as to run his boat over them. He then exploded his torpedo, but a gun which was fired from the *Albemarle* at that moment prevented him from seeing what damage he had done; and his boat being full of water, he jumped overboard and swam down the river. He will himself, I suppose, give you the account of his escape, and I shall therefore merely state that he was picked up by the United States steamer *Valley City*, on the night of the 28th of October.

I enclose a copy of a letter found in the Post Office at Plymouth on taking possession of that town, as I report in my number eight; also a copy of a paper found in the town, which seems to be official, both of which give accounts of the affair. On my arrival I found the ram sunk at the wharf as far as her ports, and the top plating of the casemate afloat. I have ordered a survey, and herewith enclose the report.

Lieutenant Cushing's intention in taking the cutter with him was to land at the wharf, in case he was not discovered, and casting loose the fastening of the ram, to take her out of the river. This he was prevented from doing, but the cutter captured four Rebel pickets on duty on the *Southfield*, which they brought off. As far as I know at this time Lieut. Cushing and E. J. Horton, ordinary seaman of the *Chicopee*, were the only persons belonging to the party that escaped. The rest were either captured or drowned. I have a private letter, picked up in Plymouth, which states that eleven were captured. The names of the missing ones belonging to ships under my command are as follows:—

F. A. Swan, Acting Assistant Paymaster of the *Otsego*; Charles L. Stocker, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Thomas S. Gay, Acting Master's Mate, also of the *Otsego*, and John Woodman, Acting Master's Mate of the *Commodore Hull*; Bernard Haley, ordinary seaman, and William Smith, ordinary seaman, of the *Chicopee*, and Richard Hamilton, C. H., of the *Shamrock*.

I am, sir, &c., W. H. MACOMB, Com.,
Commanding District of the Sounds.

To Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

REBEL REPORT CAPTURED IN THE POST OFFICE AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., October 28, 1864.—Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of Navy:—SIR:—The night of the 27th instant, a dark and rainy night, I had the watch on board, manned, and took extra precaution. At about 2 o'clock A. M. on that night the officer of the deck discovered a small boat in the river, hailed her, received an unsatisfactory answer, rang the alarm bell, and opened fire on her with the wrench.

The officers and men were at their quarters in as quick time as it was possible under the circumstances; but the vessel was already aground, not being on stays to wear, and the shot from the after gun, loaded with grape, failed to take effect. The next, reaching obliquely, struck on shore the port bow (counters over the board), and exploded, doing no other damage than to splinter the after log. Under a heavy fire of musketry the boat shoved off, and I set the vessel in motion to take charge of her, when I discovered the pickets to be on board of the vessel. I then ordered them to fire up to use the vessel's steam.

The vessel touched on no shoal that all our exertions were ineffectual, and the vessel went down in a few minutes, leaving her flag flying and signal-mast out of water. It is useless to report I more say I sank the pickets, as I was in search of her ammunition, and the artillery, which was distributed by the vessels on the river, with an ineffectual fire of musketry and pistols, and then at too late a time to be of any service.

Having condensed this report as much as possible, I respectfully request a court to establish on whose shoulders the loss of the vessel properly rests.

N. B.—This report was not signed, but appears to be official, probably the draft of the report of Captain Wesley C. S. S.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. R. Nevin, Truman, Ruthander, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Helen, Carroll, Boston.
do

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Union, Ulmer, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Isaac Washington (Br.), Nickerson, 25 days from Sombrero, with guano to Mora Phillips—report to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig J. A. Bernard, Crowell, 9 days from Turks Island, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Ellis, Day, 10 days from Apalachicola, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Vincent Morris, 15 days from New Orleans, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Lafrange, Whitney, 11 days from Mobile Bay, in ballast to Cattell & Knight.
Brig Christmas, Peters, 16 days from Matanzas, with sugar to Wm. Cumming & Son.
Schr Lucy, Morrow, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to D. M. Lea.
Schr T. P. McCully, Darborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Sarah & Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Y. Tomlinson, Burton, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn to James Barratt.
Steamer J. S. Rockwell, Edwards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig R. W. Wright, for Philadelphia in 19 days, at Orchilla Station.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

MONTEVIDEO—Brig Albatross, Setzen—6720 dry hides 1784 dry kips 50 horse hides W Cummings & Son; 6200 dry hides 1750 dry kips John E Rue.

ORCHILLA—Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson—429 tons guano Baker & Folwell.

TURKS ISLAND—Brig E A Barnard, Crowell—10,550 bus salt 6 bags cotton E A Souder & Co.

SOMBRERO—Brig Lady Washington, Nickerson—180 tons guano Mora Phillips.

THIRD EDITION

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Rebels in Possession of News from Sherman.

THE PUBLIC NOT ALLOWED TO KNOW ITS PURPORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 13.—The Richmond papers of Friday, November 11, urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from General Sherman; and it appears evident from the tone of the editorials of the same date that they are already in possession of intelligence from this source, which they are withholding from the public.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 12.—The United States steamer *Wachusett* arrived in Hampton Roads, accompanied by the captured Rebel pirate *Florida*, about five P. M. on Friday.

Hon. Thomas Wilson, United States Consul at Bahia, came passenger in the *Wachusett*, and immediately upon his arrival here left for Washington.

Explosion of the United States Steamer "Tulip"—Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Information has been received that the steamer *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boiler on Friday, when down the river, and caused a frightful sacrifice of life. Of the sixty-five persons on board, only ten as yet can be accounted for.

Arrival of the "City of London."

NEW YORK, November 14.—The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool on the 24th instant, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Flour is dull. Sales of 700 bbls. at $11@$11 75 for Western extra. Wheat firm. Southern white, $2 [illegible]. Corn has an advancing tendency. New, $1 01; old white, $1 05. Whisky dull and quiet at $1 70. Coffee firm at 45@46 for Rio.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Flour has advanced from 10@15c.; 5500 bbls. State, $9 35@$9 60; Ohio, $11 [illegible]; Southern, $10 75@$13. Wheat 1@2c. higher; 4000 bush. sold; Milwaukee club 2 [illegible]; sales of 2,000 bush. at $1 [illegible]. Beef firm. Pork heavy; 1000 bbls. mess sold at $30 [illegible]. Lard steady at 21 [illegible]. Whisky dull.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 14.

Slaves to be Hired.

Planters of the lower counties of Maryland agree to give their former slaves annual salaries of from sixty to one hundred and twenty dollars per year for their services.

Government Sale.

A large sale of condemned ordnance stores will be held here on the 19th instant.

Personal.

Lord Lyons has nearly recovered from his late severe illness.

Trial of Colonel North.

A number of prominent gentlemen are here from New York as witnesses in Colonel North's trial. Governor Seymour and Mr. Fenton are expected to testify.

Packages for Soldiers.

A large number of packages intended for the army arrive at the Washington post office with their wrappers destroyed, or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are therefore necessarily sent to the dead letter office. It is officially suggested that persons sending such packages should write on a card the full address, and fasten it securely to the contents of the package, inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery.

Naval.

Assistant Secretary Fox, Major Hays, and ex-Secretary Blair and others, proceeded to Fortress Monroe last evening to confer with Admiral Porter in reference to naval activities present and to come.

Sheridan.

Sheridan's change of base has deeper significance than indicated by idle rumors of threatened invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, concocted to aid Rebel raids on the gold market. Sheridan is of the "bears," and not with the "bulls" of Wall street.

Defeat of Seymour.

The expressions here of satisfaction over the defeat of Horatio Seymour are more general and enthusiastic even than over the general result.

Sherman.

Look for good news from Sherman. In short, those of and in confidential relations to the Government act and talk and feel as if our armies were to follow up the glorious achievements of the past week with preponderating chances of success before settling into winter quarters.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Our distinguished Governor elect, Thomas Swann, is now on a brief visit to New York. His majority in the State will be between seven and eight thousand.

The defeated party are becoming quite calm, and indicate a strong disposition to harmonize and unite with those in power in supporting the Union. They are well convinced that further opposition is useless.

The trial of Mrs. Hotchins, charged with attempting to present a sword to the Rebel Harry Gilmor, will probably commence to-morrow, before the Military Commission.

—A young lady advertises in the Cleveland *Plaindealer* for a young gentleman to act as an amanuensis. He must be able to write in cypher, and when not engaged he will be expected to read poetry with feeling, converse with ease, and be able to play cribbage and backgammon. He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; but as her temper is acknowledged to be good, there will be more kissing than cuffing. There is a good chance for some adventure-loving gentleman.

—A brisk trade in barrels is going on in Wheeling, Va. The *Intelligencer* says:—"The crop of apples is abundant, and there is a great demand for barrels to put them up for sale and shipment. Old flour or salt barrels find a ready sale anywhere in this section at fifty cents, while whisky barrels command two dollars and a half and three dollars from those who are manufacturing cider. A shrewd fellow, in view of the abundance of apples, bought up several thousand old barrels, three months ago, at fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents, and has since sold them for fifty."

—A sharp woman, who writes for a country paper in New York under the signature "K. H. C.," has been driven to reveal her name by the pertinacity of a Troy editor, who continually quoted her writings and called her a "him." She writes him a letter, signed Kate Heustis Cray, in which she says:—

"While I am not insensible to the compliment of having been called a his, a him, and a he, five times in a little more than twice as many lines, and trust I am properly and becomingly grateful, I hope you will not swear when I announce the fact that I am the correspondent of the Salem *Press*, and am neither he, his, nor his'n. Strong Democrat I most assuredly am, but until the doctrines of Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony shall have prevailed, I do not expect that my political belief and principles will avail at the ballot-box, neither would I wish that they might, for in all the wishes which I may have had, or expressed, in the course of my existence on this mundane sphere, I never thought quite enough of the other side of the house to wish myself a man yet."

Gen. Sheridan's Army

SHARP CAVALRY FIGHTS ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The Rebels Driven Back with Severe Loss.

THEY ARE PURSUED BEYOND FRONT ROYAL.

Two Guns and One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Taken.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, November 12.—A cavalry skirmish took place yesterday afternoon between our cavalry under Custer and Merritt, and the Rebel cavalry. The heaviest firing was on the left of our line. Acting under orders previously issued, our cavalry commenced falling back very rapidly when the Rebels first advanced. Continuing to advance, the Rebels came suddenly upon our reserve, when they were received with several heavy volleys and hastily retreated.

The object of this reconnoissance on the part of the Rebels was doubtless to feel our strength and ascertain our position on the new line taken up by our troops on the 9th instant.

General Sheridan's army now lies encamped near Kearnstown, about four miles to the south of Winchester. The ground we now occupy is the same on which General Shields fought Stonewall Jackson, and finally drove him back to Cedar creek.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, in the Field, near Kearnstown, Virginia, November 12.—General Sheridan's change of position from Cedar creek to Kearnstown has induced the Rebels to again advance down the valley. At an early hour this morning skirmishing was resumed with great briskness along the whole cavalry line; but the Rebels were rather weak in numbers or spirit; for they could not be induced to follow up our pickets, who in obedience to orders fell rapidly back when the firing commenced.

This system of tactics not seeming to draw the enemy on to our main lines, General Sheridan sent off a large force of cavalry for the purpose of coaxing a fight out of the Rebels. Our men are in high spirits at the prospect of having another fight before the campaign closes, and hope that the Rebels have brought a large number of guns down with them.

MARTINSBURG, Va., November 13.—Important news is just in from General Sheridan, up to midnight. The strategic reconnoissance by our cavalry on Friday caused the enemy's cavalry, under Lomax, to advance against our lines on Saturday morning. Considerable fighting ensued, during which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. General Sheridan then ordered Colonel Powell to pursue them in their flight; this he did with the greatest vigor and success.

He drove them through and beyond Front Royal, and captured two guns, one hundred and fifty prisoners, several wagons, and a large number of horses. Our losses are said to have been considerable, as the fighting was extremely warm for a short time. No infantry was engaged, but Gens. Sheridan and Torbert were both at the front in person, with the cavalry, and made very short work of the fighting.

Colonel Powell conducted the pursuit very handsomely, and fairly merits the success which attended it.

The escort which came in with despatches from General Sheridan last night was fired on by guerillas, when just beyond Bunker Hill, but they fled when the fire was returned by our cavalry. The escort was composed of some twenty-five of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Custer.

Captain Ira B. Cladin, of the 6th Regular Cavalry, has been ordered to duty as Special Inspector of Cavalry in the Department of West Virginia.

General Leighton is now in command of this post during the absence of General Seward, who has gone home on fifteen days' leave.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Ellis Simpson, trading as E. Simpson & Co. vs. The Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company, garnishees of J. B. Gridley. An attachment and execution to recover possession of money in the hands of the garnishees. Verdict for plaintiff $1537 22.

After the taking of several verdicts in cases where there was no contest, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—James Ramsden & Co. vs. William Tomlinson. An action of assumpsit to recover on book account for goods sold and delivered. The defense was a set-off. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Gilbert vs. Gilbert. Libel in divorce. Before reported. Still on trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—This week had been assigned to the trial of homicide cases; but in all of them motions for postponement were made, and various reasons assigned therefor. That of Mitchell, alias Maguire, charged with the murder of the girl Maggie Baar, at the Continental Theatre, some months ago, was postponed until Monday, the 28th instant, on account of the illness of one of his counsel, Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq. The other cases were likewise postponed to that day, when the Judge said they must be tried.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 38½. Noon, 39. 1 P. M. 40. Wind, N. W.

IN SEARCH OF HER HUSBAND.—A lady arrived in this city a week or two since in search of her husband, who had mysteriously disappeared from his residence in another city. He was looked upon as a highly honorable and honest man; and disappearing so suddenly from his family and friends, the greatest anxiety was manifested in consequence, it being feared that some evil had befallen him. The lady called upon the chief of police, and he endeavored to trace her husband. It was known that he had drawn several thousand dollars on the morning of the day he disappeared. That he had come to Philadelphia was probable. The chief of police finally tracked him to a hotel, by means of the registry book. Upon inquiry being made, his valise, containing two bank books, and several letters written to him on the subject of finances, were found in the possession of the clerk. The wife opened the valise, and examined well the contents. The letters afforded some clue of the missing man. The gentlemen whose signatures were appended to the epistles were waited upon, and, to the astonishment of all concerned, the letters were pronounced forgeries. Other facts came to light, and it was pretty well ascertained that the missing individual was deeply in debt to quite a number of friends. The forged letters indicate, however, that his friends were the victims of misplaced confidence. The conclusions the chief arrived at were frankly stated to the afflicted wife, who, sad because of the developments, returned with an almost broken heart to her home. This is one of the many cases of mysterious disappearances happening almost every day.

ACCIDENTS.—This morning the following cases were reported at the Pennsylvania Hospital:—Charles Churi, aged fourteen years, an errand boy at a shaving saloon in Chestnut street, above Fifth, was admitted with a severe cut in his right hand. The wound was accidentally inflicted by one of the barbers in the establishment.

William Gorman, a discharged soldier, had his left arm fractured by a fall at Eighth and Federal streets.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Perseverance Hose Company of this city will visit Washington on the 4th of March next, to be present at the inauguration of President Lincoln. They will take with them their new steamer, hose carriage, and ambulance, together with fifty members, fully equipped.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Daniel Mahoney fell overboard at Race street wharf and narrowly escaped being drowned. He was taken out in an exhausted and dying condition. Medical aid was summoned and his life was saved.

PAYMENT OF CITY BOUNTIES.—Since the 1st of the present month, the City Treasurer has paid out as bounties to volunteers the sum of $230,000. There are some $300,000 of appropriation yet to be expended in this manner.

A PRIZE FIGHT has been arranged between two prominent roughs of this city, which will come off to-morrow morning near Jenkintown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The police will look after them.

SAD CATASTROPHE ON THE DELAWARE—FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday night, the yacht *Lillie* was capsized in the Delaware opposite Bullinsport, and four of those on board were drowned. She left Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock, with a party of eleven persons on board. A gunning expedition to the Chesapeake bay was proposed, and the party were fortunately well provided with gunning skiffs. Nothing occurred until about sundown on Saturday, when the storm was noticed, and every preparation made to meet the emergency. The sails were shortened, and Captain Walter Foster, an experienced boatman, was at the helm. Notwithstanding these precautions, the wind came too suddenly to admit of any escape, and in the midst of the hurricane the yacht capsized. The entire party were thrown into the water, and to add to their perilous situation, the night was dark, and the wind continued to blow with great violence.

Only seven got on board, Captain Foster, John E. Neale, Ike Paine, Henry Doerr, Harry McCurdy, and William Duffy succeeded in clinging to the gunning skiff, until a part drifted to Unicorn, and the others were picked up by a schooner in the stream near the scene of the disaster. The steward, a colored man, was also saved. The men when rescued were nearly exhausted, and at one time it was believed that those who had drifted to the Island would not recover. They were unconscious for several hours. Two gentlemen, residents of New York, were on board the yacht, and it is believed that they were drowned. One, Horace Jones, when last seen, was dashed away from one of the skiffs by the force of a wave. The other, Lyman Stokes, was missing soon after the yacht capsized.

A Philadelphian, named Chas. Herkersheimer, is also missing, and a colored boy was drowned. Those who were saved reached this city late last evening. Before they arrived the story was extensively circulated that the entire party was lost, thus causing much distress to the families of the gentlemen on board.

This morning a party went down the river to grapple for the bodies of the four drowned men.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to sixty-eight men; of whom eight were for one year, two for two years, and fifty-seven for three years. They were credited as follows:—Fifteenth Ward, 10; Fourteenth Ward, 1; Tenth Ward, 15; Seventh Ward, 1; Thirteenth Ward, 7; Sixth Ward, 7; Ninth Ward, 1; Twenty-third Ward, 12; Twentieth Ward, 3; Eleventh Ward, 6; Twenty-second Ward, 5. The city has now a surplus of over two thousand men, which will be credited in the next call, should any be made. The surplus in the several wards on the 11th inst. was as follows:—

Wards.	Surplus.	Wards.	Surplus.
1	0	11	64
2	30	15	11
3	93	16	10
4	187	17	1
5	94	18	29
6	72	19	2
7	3	20	80
8	231	21	163
9	140	22	41
10	62	23	46
11	162	24	171
12	29	25	47
13	56		

Total, 2000 on the 11th instant. Since then about 100 more men have been recruited.

DELIVERY OF COAL IN BAGS.—The attention of coal men is directed to the improved mode of delivering coal in bags, which has already been introduced into some of our Northern cities. Instead of dumping a cartload of coal into the mud of the street, or the dirt of an alley, and thereby adding a cost of seventy-five cents or $1 to have it rehandled for the vault or the cellar, it is proposed to have it placed in bags. The dealers who adopt this method of "dealing coal in bags" will no doubt do a much heavier business than those who will follow the old plan. In the great city of London, its millions of inhabitants are supplied with coal in bags, whether you buy a single bag or several tons. The mouth of the bag is dropped from the cart to the hole in the vault, a string is pulled, and the contents of the bag emptied at once, and without soiling or stopping up the pavement. If the coal had to be carried into the cellar, the work could be performed in about one-fourth the time required when the shovel and basket are used.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—This morning Francis Malone, a cripple, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, having been stabbed in the back in three places. One of the wounds penetrated the right lung, and will, it is feared, produce death. It seems that yesterday afternoon he had a difficulty with another man in the third story of a house at Russell and Fitzwater streets. Malone, it is alleged, threw a bottle at the other man, and a fight ensued, during which he was stabbed with a shoemaker's awl from off his own bench. The party who inflicted the wounds has not yet been arrested, no alarm having been given to the police until some time after the occurrence.

DISHONEST EMPLOYEE.—This morning one of the workmen employed at the works of the American Pulp Company, Manayunk, was arraigned before Alderman Gibson upon the charge of larceny. Within the last few months nearly three thousand dollars' worth of articles, such as picks, shovels, old iron, &c., have been stolen from the Company. The accused was suspected of being one of the parties engaged in the larceny, and was arrested. His house, at Cresson and Richmond streets, was searched, and a large number of stolen picks and shovels were recovered. He was committed to answer the charge at court.

LARCENY FROM A CHURCH.—This morning Richard Williams, colored, one of the officers of the First Protestant Methodist Episcopal Colored Church, was before Alderman Welding, charged by certain members with the embezzlement of $82, and the larceny of the seal of the church. Some five witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that the property was given into the possession of the accused, who retained them and refused to hand it over when requested. He was held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

THE DRAMATIC SUIT.—In the case of Sherry vs. Sinn, this morning, Alderman Welding rendered a decision giving the plaintiff, Mr. Sherry, the sum of $30 (a week's salary), on the ground that the evidence elicited was conflicting, and that the weight of the evidence seemed to indicate that the plaintiff was not drunk at the time and on the occasion specified. The case will probably be carried up to court on an appeal by the managers, and judgment obtained that will stand as a precedent in similar cases.

A SALUTE FIRED.—In honor of the recent political victory achieved over the Northern Copperheads, a salute was fired by the Republican Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Ward at the corner of Howard and Jefferson streets on Saturday evening. The proceedings were brought to a close by a handsome collation, after which speeches were made by Mr. James McManus, Joseph F. Conaway, and others.

CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN VIRTUALLY EXEMPT FROM MILITARY SERVICE.—By a recent decision of the Secretary of War, Catholic clergymen are virtually exempt from the performance of military duty. The decision was made in the case of four members of the St. Louis University, who were drafted and notified by the Provost Marshal. An appeal was made to the Secretary of War, who ordered their release on parole, to report when called upon by him. This virtually exempts them.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The total number of students in the University of Pennsylvania at this time is 713, divided as follows:—Department of arts, 123; of medicine, 402; of law, 62; charity schools, 126. The professors number 30.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—One of the passenger railway companies on Saturday received a five cent currency note altered to a fifty. The deception was most complete, the alteration being well done.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Mr. John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, copies of all the latest illustrated newspapers, *Punch*, and the magazines, for which our thanks are due.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health for the past week is 272. Of this number 192 were males, and 123 females. The deaths and interments of soldiers were 33.

ANOTHER COLORED REGIMENT, to be designated as the 24th United States Colored Troops, is to be raised under the direction of the Supervisory Committee of this city.

REMOVED.—The whole of the building at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, a portion of which fell, has been taken down to the foundation walls.

LARCENY.—This morning Sarah Bell, colored, residing at No. 1119 Brown street, was arraigned before Alderman Massey, upon the charge of the larceny of $40. She was committed for trial.

VIOLATION OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY.—John H. Cort had a hearing before Alderman Welding on Saturday, on the charge of violating the act of Assembly, in selling goods by samples. The accused, it was testified to, is the agent of A. F. Croskey, manufacturer of alcohol and distilled spirits. Cort admitted that he was the agent for Mr. Croskey, and said that he called on the City Treasurer, and was told that he would not be required to take out a license. He was fined $100, the amount fixed by the Act of Assembly.

THE LATE POLITICAL CANVASS.—In a few days more nothing will be left to remind us of the canvass of 1864. The various political devices, flags, and banners, so plentiful during the late campaign, are disappearing from the different headquarters of the two political parties. The various ward banners, torches, &c., have been stowed carefully away, where they will remain until the next political canvass.

ICE.—This morning rather thick ice was formed in the ponds in exposed parts of the city.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes and colors of Clothing—Mens, Youths, and Boys. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

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Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIXTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an earlier hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to ensure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

NATIONAL PROVIDENCE.

That there exists an Almighty Governor of the universe, who is endowed with supreme wisdom and omnipotence, and who guides and governs the destinies of nations, cannot be denied by any intelligent reader of history. The chronicle of events, ancient and modern, reveals results which a Divine authority alone could have produced.

A nation arises to power and grandeur when all surrounding circumstances seem to conspire to cause its ruin—Carthage, an African colony, becomes so powerful that its existence is incompatible with the existence of the "mistress of the world"—while Tyre, situate so as to receive all the commerce of the Mediterranean, falls from her high position, and to-day a few sea-washed rocks alone attest the site of the "mistress of the sea."

In descending to our own favored land, we only see the renewed proofs of the watchful care of the Almighty Hand. The whirlwind of civil war which has desolated our land, and left an empty chair in every household, is esteemed by many excellent divines as a sign of the indignant anger of the Lord; that He has completely given us over to vengeance; and that the fate of Babylon will be ours. But such opinions are incompatible with the facts of our history.

Let us glance at the merciful provision made by a Benign Majesty to lighten the stroke of avenging justice.

The discovery of the motive power of steam, and its application in the steam engine to travel, marked an era in the progress of civilization. Since its first introduction into America, the enterprise of our people has covered the whole land with a network of rail. Of late years the mania for railroad speculation has increased tenfold. Our most distant States have been connected, and to-day it is easier to go from Maine to Missouri than it formerly was to travel from Philadelphia to New York. But the Omnipotent Hand has displayed itself in the course taken by these great thoroughfares. None of the roads running north and south proceed further towards the Tropics than our national capital, while those running east and west pass the whole breadth of our land, and will shortly connect the two great oceans of the sphere. The result of such an arrangement is at once apparent. As soon as the news was received of the beleaguering of Washington, the lines following the course of latitude transported with ease the hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers who volunteered at once to save the nation's life.

In an almost incredibly short space of time half a million of bayonets surrounded the nation's capital, and repulsed the traitorous foe. Meanwhile those connecting the East and West did good service for their country. "The closing of the Mississippi," said the South, "will bring the West to terms. The "corn and wheat will rot for want of a market, "and on their knees will they sue for peace "and friendship." Man proposes, but God disposes. The course of the South only caused her own ruin. At once the tide of transportation was changed, and the iron horse carried over iron rails the products of our vast and fertile prairies of the land of the setting sun. Commerce did not pause, but the Father of Waters ceased to carry the Northern gold into Southern coffers. Thus, by a wise dispensation of Providence was our nation doubly saved from ruin, and the starving of foreign lands supplied with bread.

Again—the line of telegraph poles which intersect our land has proved its salvation. All the wants, all the distress, and all the successes of our army are at once made known to the anxious hearts at home. If a hundred thousand men are needed at Atlanta, the Secretary of War knows it within a few hours of the formation of the desire. The loyal North, in turn, is informed of the nation's wants before, according to ancient calculations, the army itself was aware of its need. The mother's anxiety over her absent boys is eased by electricity, and the lightning, which "shows in the east even to the west," illumes the national situation to the eyes of all the world.

Previous to the breaking out of the existing war, we asked ourselves, Why have sewing machines been invented? why has the Lord allowed so many thousands of helpless women to be deprived of their only means of earning bread?

But no sooner is the great invention fairly under way, than, like Jupiter's myrmidons, a host of young men spring into a new sphere of life. Uniform and cap are needed for a million, and over our whole land is heard the busy hum of the patented needle as it makes the army blue into coverings for our gallant soldiers. What would our nation do without the sewing machine to-day? No woman has lost her employment, but thousands of idle hands have been made busy and thousands of wants supplied.

And finally, we have been always blest with abundant crops; God has smiled and showered a bountiful supply upon a nation fighting the battles of freedom. Our land has teemed with fertility and happiness, and with what we have had to spare the starving of Ireland have been fed. In all these provisions for our war, we must recognize the wise ruling of an Almighty Power, and ascribe the glory to the beneficent Governor of the Universe.

FRENCH AMERICANS.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the organ of the Frenchmen in this country, recently published the following sarcastic review of the New York *Herald*. One of the notable features about the article is its latent dislike for American institutions and hidden scorn of our national bravery. We would suggest that persons feeling as the editors of the *Courrier* evidently do, should publish their paper in a land where the inhabitants hold sentiments more congenial than those of the loyal citizens of the loyal North.

"What will happen next?' asks the *Herald*, in confirming the success of Mr. LINCOLN. And that journal answers itself, that the President ought to make an appeal for reconciliation, and to reunite the two nations against France and England, that they may be taught once for all to respect the Monroe doctrine. To this end we should throw one hundred thousand men upon the Rio Grande, one hundred thousand others upon the St. Lawrence, and from the Isthmus to Hudson Bay there would be but one Government.

"The *Herald* is very modest. It would be better still to throw one hundred thousand men in France, and one hundred thousand in England, and to annex those two countries. The tour of Spain, Italy, and Belgium would follow of course, and nothing could prevent Germany from sharing the same fate. With vigor, the conquering army might overthrow Sweden, pass through the heart of Russia, enter Central Asia, pacify Turkestan, annex Persia and Mesopotamia, ruin the Indies, cross the Himalaya, take China in dreams, annihilate the remaining Taeping rebels, make the Empire of Milieu a Territory, cross the Yellow Sea, conquer Japan, and return to California by the Pacific, while a few corps *Parmes* subjugate Africa, and some squadrons reduce Australia and South America.

"These would be memorable conquests, and we ask that Mr. BENNETT be appointed Commander-in-chief of the armies charged with their accomplishment."

TOO MANY ELECTIONS.

It would, perhaps, not be extravagant to say that a chief evil of our political system has been the frequent recurrence of elections. They are various in kind, and succeed each other at very short intervals. The representative principle extends throughout the whole scheme of public service, with but few exemptions. We have town elections, State elections, and national elections, and we put almost every civil officer in his place by popular vote, from the President down to a village constable. Of late years our love of the elective franchise has even invaded the forum of justice; and regardless of allowing party passions and influences to disturb the sobriety and impartiality of the Courts, we have actually committed the folly of making the tenure of the judicial station depend on the ballot.

The bad consequences of all this are shown in several conspicuous forms. In the first place we are perpetually putting men in office and turning them out. And this process is pursued without any reference to the character of the officer or the interest of the public. The elections come round in the order of their appointment, and whether there is or is not any real necessity or reason for a change, the business of voting must be gone on with, and a change is generally made. One result is, that an unexceptionable man is often displaced to make room for one who is comparatively incompetent and unworthy. Thus it happens that we have but few persons in any public office who are either familiar with their duties, or are encouraged to perform them faithfully or honestly by any just hope of being continued in their places on the ground of their merit. Hence the welfare of the community, and the morals of its public servants, are made to suffer together.

A second notable effect of frequent elections is the creation of a class of men who make politics a trade; and the country is filled with them—their name is legion. They are always either seeking to get into some comfortable situation, where they do little work and draw large wages; or, being in, they are ever striving, by hook or by crook, to escape being thrown out. They rank in a certain gradation, from the highest to the lowest style of politician—from a "tidewaiter" to a cabinet minister. They constitute a numerous and powerful body in the State, and practically engineer the whole machinary of elections. They determine the composition of all nominating conventions, designate the candidates to be voted for, and so arrange matters as to have themselves specially taken care of in the distribution of political patronage and the like.

As "Hamlet" said of the players, that a man had better have a bad epitaph than their ill will, so may every citizen, who is able and ambitious to serve the country in any civil position, better remain in retirement than attempt to gain his wish for public place without the favor of the potential gentlemen who settle all the preliminaries.

A third, and probably the worst mischief of our many elections, is the almost incessant agitation concerning politics to which they expose the public mind. They return so often that there is no interval for a healthy repose. As fast as we get over one disturbance of the kind, we are excited and harassed by another. We are carried forward in an endless round of contention.

We are hardly done with one heated political canvass before we are preparing the plans and engaging in the intrigues for another. This state of things is most pernicious in several respects. It keeps the whole business economy of the country in an unsettled condition. With the ever-present apprehension of sudden and radical changes in the administrative policy of Government, the entire system of our industry and commerce is rendered unstable and insecure.

This fact has been remarkably illustrated in past years by the disastrous financial crises that have followed violent or fundamental changes in the revenue laws of the nation. Thousands of manufacturers, merchants, and capitalists, who based their operations on either a high or low tariff, on the policy of protection or of free trade, have been ruined by an election which decidedly altered the composition of Congress as to those questions, and thereby caused a disturbance of the political measures on which the general commerce and labor of the country were dependent. The basis not being permanent, all that is built on it must suffer fluctuation, and any one knows that such a condition is unfavorable to industrial and commercial prosperity everywhere. It is moreover to be remarked that the necessity which requires the public attention to be given without intermission to political cares—to the contests of parties, changes of administration, and probable modifications of policy in municipal, State, and National Government—turns the thoughts of individuals too much from their private affairs. This is bad enough in its injurious influence on the general welfare, to say nothing of the demoralizing tendency of embittered party contests, which set neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend, and disturb the peace and harmony, not alone of society at large, but even of the domestic circle.

For these, and a great many other like reasons, it would be well if the terms of service in all public trusts were greatly extended, and the number and frequency of elections proportionably diminished. There are many officials now chosen from year to year who might be elected to hold their places during good behavior; and there are others who, instead of being elected every two, three, or four years, as now, might be given a much less limited term, subject to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors in office. A reform of this kind, if effected, will certainly contribute very materially to the peace and happiness of the Republic, and speedily secure popular approval.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS EDITORS.

The Rebel President is likely to have a nice time of it with his subjects. His last message has stirred up a hornet's nest about his ears, and already they are whizzing around and pinating their stings in his face. They did not take quietly the proposition that "the condition of freedom is much better for the slave than that of servitude;" or "that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of the slaves by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or of the masters." That was a disturbance of their equanimity not to be borne, and so they are pitching into Mr. DAVIS unmercifully, accusing him of being a more effective abolitionist than Mr. LINCOLN.

But the last straw on the camel's back is his suggestion that the military be instructed to detail editors for conducting the newspaper press throughout the South. Mr. DAVIS wants men to fight, and has come to a conclusion directly opposite to that of ROCHEFOUCAULD, for he thinks the sword is mightier than the pen; and he intends to put those editors who have been fighting with goose-quills for four years past, in the fore front of battle for a while. This is something they did not anticipate. All the time that they have been filling their columns with denunciations of the "Northern tyrant," they were in blissful ignorance of the fact that their august master had "a rod in pickle" for their own backs; that he was concocting a plan to drive them into the service, with a musket on their shoulders and commeal in their knapsacks. But the rod has been exhibited, and the Richmond editors are in terror. Still they show pluck, and the fight has commenced.

DAVIS urges on his Congress that men are needed, and to the end that they may be raised, he advises a system of detail by the military of only such persons as are absolutely necessary to carry on the various mechanical, scientific, and educational professions of the South. He believes that there are large numbers of men who can be spared from the workshops, the mines, and the newspaper offices in the Confederacy; and to get hold of these men, the military authorities are to examine into the matter, and set aside certain persons to continue the work in the different branches of industry and the publishing offices of the Confederacy.

The editor of the *Enquirer* sees a fearful evil in the system, and styles it a "cesspool of corruption," from whose depths no man could come forth to assume his old position of influence and respectability before the people. He even grows frantic over the prospect, and exclaims:—"No! for God's sake put us in the "army—the trenches—anywhere; but save us "from the degraded position of a detailed "editor!" From this it would seem that the *Enquirer* man is no coward; it is not because he fears Yankee bullets or bayonets that he finds such fault with the idea. By no means. He dreads the greater evil, that of the loss of the freedom of the press. He does not want to be "an underling to an underling," just as if he has not been an "underling" for the last four years. But, after all, this rampant editor does see danger lurking in the obnoxious proposition, and he quotes the case of

> "URIAH, whose beauteous wife,
> Made DAVID seek his life;"

and intimates that the modern DAVIS, not DAVID, might take advantage of the license warranted by the new system to put some Southern URIAH of an editor in the "fore front of the hottest battle," for the purpose of getting rid of him forever.

This prospect is disagreeable, and the *Enquirer* writer enters his protest. If there is a BATHSHEBA in question, we do not blame him for exhibiting such concern.

How this war at home is to end remains to be seen, but if the Southern press can prove in the fight with "His Excellency" JEFFERSON DAVIS, that "the pen *is* mightier than the sword," they will gain a triumph of which they can afford to be proud.

ET TU, BRUTE?

The aiders and abettors of General MCCLELLAN, whose pen is mightier than his sword, inasmuch as he killed himself by his letter to the Chicago Convention, have been getting it hot and heavy through the columns of the New York *Daily News*. Indeed, the General is badly treated by some of the principal organs to which, it will be believed, he would have looked for countenance and support, refusing him consolation in his hour of defeat, and applying to his soul harrowing caustic instead of flattering unction. This is hard, indeed. The information that principle was trampled under foot throughout all the sequel of the Chicago nomination—that the expediency that whitlited away nearly all traces of Democracy from the platform completed its work in General MCCLELLAN'S letter—that that Convention was marked by short-sighted cowardice—and that General MCCLELLAN had repudiated the principles upon which he had been nominated, and had substituted a hybrid platform, comes with a particularly good grace from lips unused to make such admissions. Contrast the tone with which MCCLELLAN is treated by the organs of his own party with that in which the Republicans now speak of him, and then ponder well whether he needs not to exclaim:—"Save me from my friends!" The condolements of a friend are as difficult to smile under as the hisses of an enemy; but when a satellite escapes from its orbit, and makes a rush at the sun around which it revolved, the grace required to contemplate the anomaly with equanimity must be great indeed.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night begins the second week of the Circus. Mrs. Charles Warner and her energetic husband may congratulate themselves upon giving the public a first class circus entertainment, well worthy the patronage of the good Philadelphians. The building has been thoroughly renovated, and everything looks as neat and clean as a new pin. The list of performers embraces the best in the United States. The feats of the Denzer Brothers are truly wonderful. Mr. Charles Sherwood's amusing act of "Pete Jenkins" are never been equalled, and cannot be excelled. This gentleman and his worthy family are a decided feature of the entertainment. Baron Stone's fearless bareback riding astonishes all, while Samuel Stickney's funny sayings and doings keeps the people in a merry humor.

MARRIED.

PARKER—BISBET.—At Washington, 7th instant, at the residence of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, GEORGE S. PARKER, of Boston, to ALICE, daughter of the late M. Bisbet, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HOMAS.—On the 7th instant, at Fifth Corps Hospital, City Point, Va., SAMUEL C., son of Jesse and Sarah Thomas, in the 19th year of his age, a member of Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The relatives and friends of the family, and any members of the Keystone Regiment in the city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 Race street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MONTGOMERY.—On the 7th instant, in his 4th year, VICTOR JOHN ADAIR, only son of John A. and Mary A. Montgomery.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Broad street, Olney post office, Germantown, Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

PIT, HY.—At Geneva, N. Y., November 12th, Capt. MONTGOMERY RITCHIE, second son of the late Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth.

WATERHOUSE.—Killed, on picket duty, before Petersburg, August 25th ultimo, JOHN, only son of C. G. and Susan H. Waterhouse, aged 21 years, 2 months and 7 days.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESTNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS.

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only cottage made in this city.

Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-18-mths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

"Well, well, I'm becoming Bald, and can't help it," is frequently expressed by those whose hair is leaving them. Now this is all a mistake. Jayne's Hair Tonic, faithfully applied, will preserve the hair from falling off, remove all dirt and dandruff, prevent premature grayness, cure eruptive diseases of the scalp, and by its continued use restore the head with new and beautiful hair. Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 Chesnut street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh. Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

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Superior Flour.—

The "Harper's Ferry"
is the best Flour that comes to this market.
Fresh lot, just received, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

Pianos! Pianos!

STEGE & CO'S — MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. — DECKER BROS

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANOS. — PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

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WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

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Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

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GOLD AND SILVER,

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SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

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WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....Director.

THE LAST WEEK BUT POSITIVELY OF GROVER'S *GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.*
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Conductor.

GRAND REPERTOIRE
For the Last Nights of the
REMARKABLY BRILLIANT SEASON.

Selected to close with, the coming retail season of such unparalleled prosperity.

In announcing the closing nights the Director begs to express his very high appreciation of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the Grand German Opera during the past season, and to announce with regret that the current week must positively terminate the season, as engagements for many months in existence preclude the possibility of continuance.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, November 14, 1864,
MARTHA.
Only time, Grand Opera, by Von Flotow. Fourth act omitted.
KARL FORMES.....as.....Plunkett
His very celebrated assumption, originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow.
FRAU HIMMER.....as.....Lionet
In which he has this season gained the warmest encomiums of the Boston public.
MADAME JOHANNA BOTTER.....as.....Martha
Her very recent triumphs.
M'LLE S'PHA DZIUBA.....as.....Nancy
ANTON GRAFF.....as.....Sir Tristam
Premier tenor over the Company.
"Martha," with the cast given it by the Grand German Opera Company, has everywhere ranked as one of the most brilliant and spirited productions known to the operatic stage.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15th, 1864, only time of Mozart's immortal Opera,
DON GIOVANNI,
With the great New York and London cast, embracing the strength of the Grand German Opera Company assembled to give a brilliant finale to the New York season, where it received a degree of commendation never before given to a case of Mozart's short of genius itself, and attracted one of the largest houses of the entire season.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16th, only time of
LES HUGUENOTS.
Grand Opera by Meyerbeer, with a very great cast.
The time and attention, study and rehearsals, incidental to the production of this great Opera, the most difficult in the entire classic and modern repertoire, is happily over. The Opera has received already two representations this season in Boston, the second of which is reported to be the most perfect presentation ever given in America. A highly satisfactory performance may be looked forward to on WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
only time of
STRADELLA.
Grand Opera by Von Flotow. Presented with a degree of brilliancy and vivacity never obtained in the Opera, by the Grand Opera Company. FRIDAY is the famous assumption, MALVOLIO, originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow. MADAME ROTTER as LEONORA. The entire strength of the operatic portion of the Grand German Opera Company is embraced in the cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
only time of
MIRELLE
Grand Opera by Gounod composer of "Faust." Presented for the first time in America. From lack of sufficient rehearsal on one and selections from "Mireille" were given in Boston. The city will, therefore, be the first, as it was with "Faust," to witness the entire presentation of Gounod's latest opera.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th,
GALA FAREWELL MATINEE.
FAUST, ENTIRE.

Admission to Matinee, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge.
Seats may be secured at the regular prices for any of the above nights at Gould's Music Store and at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.

A GREAT DRAMATIC FEAST.
Engagement, for 24 nights only, of the eminent Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear, for the first time in Philadelphia, his brilliant personation of
CORIOLANUS,
IN
SHAKSPEARE'S GRAND ROMAN TRAGEDY OF THAT TITLE.
Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, November 21.
The Company to sustain Mr. FORREST has been very carefully selected, embracing, among others, the celebrated Tragedienne,
MADAME PONISI.
The scenery used will be several of the productions of
MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH,
of Philadelphia, with newly painted drapery by
MR. SCHUE,
of Philadelphia, and several new Roman scenes, embracing
THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CORIOLANUS,
by Mr. CHARLES S. GETZ, of Baltimore.
The Machinery by Mr. HOUSE, of the Academy.
The Costumes, Banners, Insignia, &c., &c., were made expressly for this play at a cost of over $400.
For further particulars, see the future advertisements. 11-12-6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
Third week. Third week. Third week.
Third week. Third week. Third week.
Of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. & MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
UNCLE TAT'S CABIN,
YANKEE COURTSHIP,
And
JONES' BABY,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in their Original Characters.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15,
LAST WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Who will appear in the new 4 act play of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE TAILOR OF TAM WORTH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 19,
TWELFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Friday Evening, Farewell Benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
Monday Evening, November 21, will be produced, after four months' active preparation, Bouricault's beautiful drama of FAUVRETTE.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14. 11-11-6

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—
S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1864,
at half-past three o'clock,
FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE,
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS,
FLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.
PROGRAMME.
Trio in E flat, Opus 1, No. 1.....Beethoven
Quartette, Opus 71, No. 1.....Haydn
Piano Solo (by Berens).....Chopin
(a) Etude de Concert.....Rubinstein
Quintette, No. 3, in G minor.....Mozart
Subscription list for the season of twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of WM. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for public or private performances, at any part of town, can be made for the services of the Club.
Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents. 11-11-4t

NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE),
Mr. F. H. ROBERTS.....Equestrian Director.
SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.
IMMENSE AUDIENCES AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.
IRREPRESSIBLE FAVORITES OF LAUGHTER.
During the week the celebrated EATON STONE, the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mrs WARNER (Mistress of the School of Manege), the DENZER BROTHERS, the great Horizontal Bar Performers, Mr. DAINGERFIELD, the Renowned Juvenile Master of the Classics), the inimitable Baron, S. STICKNEY, &c., &c., will appear in a variety of pleasing Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and Equestrian scenes, to which they have yet added.
Admission—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Performances commence every evening at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
This week's programme rich and attractive.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

No. 63 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our sales ground.
1-31 ALFRED JENKS & SON

FINE CLOTHING,

WINDOW SHADES

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE,

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and have ample testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course add to the sum of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos so made will wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world.

Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and to procure the best seasoned lumber.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudice of minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N.B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO,

11-7-wmfld No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $150 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.
11-11-12t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 145 and 148 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILY, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the eleventh day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hily.
Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."
(Signed,) M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILY.
November 10, 1864. 11-11-10t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 220 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 220 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. FIRST DIVISION.
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

REDUCED PRICES,

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $2000 to $5000, in a store and lucrative business. Address N. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-6

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
HARRIET FURDON vs. JOHN L. WILSON.
Vend. ex. June T., 1864, No. 128.
The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street to the 10 inches to an alley 3 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at his office, No. 151 S. SIXTH street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.
10-31-20t* M. H. THORP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' CO

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE END OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

From the Tribune.

The Schleswig-Holstein question, which, during the former part of the year, threatened to become one of the most serious European complications, has been finally solved by a treaty of peace signed at Vienna on the 30th of October. The treaty still needs ratification by the Danish Rigsrad, but no one doubts that this ratification will be given, and that thus the cause of the long feud between Danes and Germans will be permanently removed.

The details of the treaty do not materially differ from the articles of the preliminary peace which was agreed upon by the belligerent powers several months ago. Denmark cedes the three duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg to the victors, and pays to the duchies a fixed sum for their claims to the common property of the former Danish monarchy. Schleswig and Holstein will be held by the Prussians and Austrians until the German Diet shall have decided the rival claims of the Prince of Augustenburg and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to succession in the two duchies. This decision will undoubtedly be respected by Prussia, Austria, and the European Powers generally. The little Duchy of Lauenburg, to which neither of the two German sovereigns just named lays any claim, is likely to be annexed to Prussia in accordance with the vote of the Diet of the Duchy.

While this question was constituting one of the grave European complications we discussed it in all its aspects, and we therefore deem it superfluous to recur to it again. A division of Schleswig on the basis of nationality, and in accordance with the preference expressed by the majority of the people in the several districts and towns, would have secured the approval of most European Liberals. But even with the present solution the question is not likely ever to recur again. The number of Danes in Schleswig who prefer annexation to Denmark is comparatively small, and unable to cause any serious trouble in future.

The treaty of peace may, therefore, be regarded as another step towards a permanent solution of the nationality question, in which the Progressive party of all Europe is deeply concerned. For in proportion as the feuds about the rights of nationalities are settled, and the frontiers of European countries are readjusted in conformity with the actual extent of the different nationalities, the greatest obstacle to the success of the Progressive party of Europe will be removed, and an important battle in its war against monarchy and aristocracy will have been won.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "FLORIDA"—A BRAZILIAN AND FRENCH VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

From the Times.

The Rebel organs in London, it will be seen, are in desperate haste to denounce the capture of the *Florida* in Brazilian waters. They describe it as an act of piracy. They are so fierce in their indignation, that it is easy enough to see they have a special interest in the matter. They threaten, that if the *Florida* is not instantly released it will be the duty of all the maritime Powers of Europe to interfere and compel her surrender by the United States to the Confederacy. This party bluster is not very dignified, it must be confessed. Besides being altogether unnecessary, so far as it could be supposed to influence our Government in its dealings towards a friendly Power, it barely escapes being impertinence in the present relations existing between Great Britain and Brazil for British journalists to lecture us on our duty towards that country.

A series of overbearing and insolent acts, committed by British officials in Brazil against the Imperial Government, forced the Emperor to suspend all diplomatic relations with England many months ago. A reference of the dispute to friendly arbitrament resulted in the complete condemnation of the British Foreign Office on all essential points, although the umpire chosen was a royal pensioner of the British Government. Not a single Government in Europe can be found to-day to justify the acts against which Brazil complains, and every one of which have the indorsement of Lord Russell.

On the other hand, and in contrast with all this, the relations of the United States towards Brazil are of the most cordial and friendly character. We need only point to the convention provided for by the late Act of Congress for opening up, under a joint Government guarantee, a regular line of steam communication between New York and Rio. In that, there was the strongest practical evidence of mutual respect and confidence—of respect on the part of Brazil for the good faith as well as the stability of our Government in the trying crisis of a desperate civil war—confidence on our part in the sincerity of the professions of the Emperor as a friend of the United States, when friendship could best be appreciated.

It is in the face of these facts, which can hardly be less well known in London than they are here, that these ultra devotees of Davis' Confederacy rush frantically to the rescue of the independence and honor of the Brazilian Government, as if they feared that matters might be put to rights before their impertinences could be heard on this side of the Atlantic. It would be a proud and grateful satisfaction for Anglo-Rebel sympathizers, of every degree, if they could provoke a feeling of irritation in the mind of the Brazilian Government against that of the United States. It would be a compensation, in its way, for the awkwardness of the relationship existing between Brazil and England. It would give some promise that the United States might yet be drawn into a foreign war before the Rebellion is put down. And it would at least help to revive the last lingering hope of rebeldom that the terrible grasp in which the conspirators find themselves may yet, if only momentarily, be relaxed.

It will sadly disappoint these foreign oracles of Davis if they find that the Government of the United States and that of Brazil have come to a friendly understanding on the question of the *Florida*'s capture, before their uncalled-for protests had come to hand. It will also grieve our enemies abroad to find that the Brazilian versions of the capture—one of which we reproduce this morning—are not supplemented with invective against our Government or its agents. The story as given by Brazilian witnesses is told with as much moderation as we could expect, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt, that before many days will have elapsed, it will be as well known in Brazil as it is here, that the United States Government has no disposition whatever to encroach, by so much as a hairsbreadth, on the sovereignty of any friendly power, and least of all on that of His Brazilian Majesty.

The Illinois Delegation in the Next Congress.

According to the best information we are able to obtain, the representation from Illinois, in the next Congress, will stand as follows:—

State at large, Samuel W. Moulton, Union.
1st Dist. John Wentworth, Union.
2d Dist. John F. Farnsworth, Union.
3d Dist. Elihu B. Washburne, Union.
4th Dist. A. C. Harding, Union—in doubt.
5th Dist. E. C. Ingersoll, Union.
6th Dist. B. C. Cook, Union.
7th Dist. H. P. H. Brogwell, Union.
8th Dist. Shelby M. Cullom, Union.
9th Dist. Lewis W. Ross, Copperhead.
10th Dist. Anthony Thornton, Copperhead.
11th Dist. Samuel S. Marshall, Copperhead.
12th Dist. John Baker, Union.
13th Dist. A. J. Kuykendall, Union—in doubt.

We shall certainly have nine Union men out of fourteen, and possibly may gain the two doubtful ones—making thirteen in all.

How Colliers' Strikes are Dealt with in France.—The Correctional Tribunal of Valenciennes, France, has lately tried twenty-nine pitmen, employed in coal mines near that town, on a charge of coalition for obtaining an advance of wages, and of having used violence to compel other men to join them in a strike. According to the evidence given, it appears that some of the men persuaded their companions to enter into a coalition for the purpose of obtaining a uniform pay of three francs a day for all the pitmen, without regard to their capabilities. Instead of making known their demands to the managers, the men accused went to the pit on the nights of the 20th and 21st ultimo, and compelled all the men to cease working, at the same time extinguishing the fires of the engines. Order was restored on the 22d by the armed force, and the offenders were arrested. The charges having been fully established, the Tribunal condemned seven of the prisoners to be imprisoned for six weeks, fifteen for a month, five for a fortnight, two for a week, and all conjointly to pay the costs.

To the Uncircumcised.—The Royal Humane Society offer a reward to any gentleman belonging to the above-mentioned class who shall succeed in saving a train.

DRY GOODS.

YARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

FIND, BY ADHERING TO GOODS OF THE FIRST QUALITY, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, They now command first-class Trade.

SUBLIME QUALITY BLACK SILKS.
SUBLIME QUALITY COLORED SILKS.
RICHEST FANCY SILKS MADE.
EVENING SILKS, WHITE & COLORED.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS, TAPIS CENTRES.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS, BLACK CENTRES.
LONDON STYLE, PAISLEY BORDERS.
SUBLIME QUALITY LONG BLACK SHAWLS.
FINE BLACK CASHMERE FOR DRESSES.
EXTRA FINE BLACK POPLINS AND REPS.
BLACK PARISIAN AND BLACK TAMISE.
NEW PURPLE AND NEW BLUE POPLINS.
RICHEST PRINTED DE LAINES ORDERED.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, CLAN STYLES.
12D HIGHLAND WOOL PLAIDS.
12D HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS.
ORDERED COLORED FRENCH MERINOS.
ORDERED COLORS IRISH POPLINS.
ORDERED COLORS ALL-WOOL REPS.
PIANO COVERS, RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
MELODEON COVERS, EMBOSSED AND EMBROIDERED.
FINEST TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS.
BEST ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE GOODS.

11-2mwfs1m

ZEPHYR GOODS.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,

NOW OFFERS

A Splendid Assortment of

ZEPHYR GOODS,

SUCH AS

WORKED SLIPPERS, of rich and new designs.
ELEGANT CHAIR PATTERNS AND PIN-CUSHIONS.

ALSO,

ZEPHYRS

Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

In large variety, and at somewhat reduced prices: the finest article of the kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,

Of every grade and description.

COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a rich DISPLAY of the above ZEPHYR GOODS in Mr. Finn's Store and Window on and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. 11-7mwf6t

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,

11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Seasonable Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

8d-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

WALKING COATS,

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

DRY GOODS.

SUPERB

SQUARE AND LONG

BROCHE SHAWLS,

FROM $30 TO $200,

Much under their value.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,

FROM $6.

MERINOS, POPLINS,

And other Dress Goods are still offered at

The Lowest Reduced Prices of the Season.

BLACK ALPACAS,

And other BLACK GOODS of the best fabrics.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF

MERINO UNDERWEAR,

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN AT REDUCED PRICES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

11-12-2t* No. 912 CHESNUT STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—A second door above Arch. Great inducement in our in-stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods Trimmings, Ornaments, and Buttons of our own make and importation; Silk and Merino Seams, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Beads Gimps and Beads Buttons, Cloth Measures and Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Black and Side Combs, and Bell Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Bead Bracelets, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Made Rufflings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Nets, Waterfall Ladies, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved manufacture; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERGAN & CO., No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments

FOR LADIES'

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.

11-10-6t

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.

A Mammoth Stock of LADIES' CLOAKINGS! Tricots, Cavters, Velours, and Frosted Beavers, AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

The largest and cheapest stock of CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·50 and $8 50 per yard.

A splendid assortment of DRESS GOODS at reduced prices, at

McELROY'S,

11-2-2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,

No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-1l OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

sep9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sheet-iron Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,

9-29-fmw-3m No. 220 N. SECOND Street.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3·50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard),

11-4mwf1m No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,

Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO

No. 512 ARCH STREET.

Office in New York,

11-8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-24-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-3m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11-1 1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-23 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Portland Melodeon constantly on hand. aug5-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at

MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,

10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET.

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

sep9-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

sep10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

COUSIN'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cheese,
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

3-28-1y JOSHUA B. COUSIN.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,

No. 31 CHESNUT Street, opposite state House.

10-4-2m

FURNITURE.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7·30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

Interest in both payable in Gold.

10-28-3mwfm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 54 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker. 10-26-2m 3RD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN,

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, 10-19-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to and if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. (11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 FOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,

10-26-1m DOOR STREET, one door below Third.

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cent Price to Stockholders $7·00 per Ton.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10·00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, at the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

Office 121 S. THIRD Street,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $38; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $420; of 100 shares, $820; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DOBALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.

WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,
D. H. WOLFE, H. SCHMOELE.

10-24 A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF COAL,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

To be had at

Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,

Nos. 1625 and 1627 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON For Large Nut Coal.

$10 a Ton For Stove and Heater Coal,

AT ALTER'S COAL YARD, Ninth street (west side), below Girard avenue.

N. B.—Samples at Dealers' Offices. 11-1-1m

BIG DRAGON RISING GARDEN.

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

OFFICE TABLE AND COPYING PRESS. On Tuesday morning,

At 10 o'clock, one neat Office Table, one Letter Copying Press.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Also, about one hundred yards new Floor Oil Cloth, various widths.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND CUMMOS PART HEN WARE, GLASSWARE, &c.

A large assortment, in lots suitable for city and country storekeepers.

ENAMELLED IRON HOLLOWWARE.

At 10 o'clock, an invoice of round and oval Boilers, Stew Pans, Preserving Kettles, &c., assorted sizes.

LAMP BURNERS

Also, one hundred and one Cent Oil Lamp Burners, 0, 1, 2.

PEN LAMPS

Also, one hundred and twenty dozen Pen Lamps,

FRENCH CHINA VASES, MOTTO MUGS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

At 10 o'clock, a lot to be sold retail comprising a large assortment of elegant French China Vases, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Tea Tea Sets, China Toys, Figures, &c., and other articles adapted to holiday sales.

Purchasers for the country by sending $20 can get their goods carefully packed at the auction room.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.

Government Sale of

HIDES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SIXTH Street wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property, viz.:—

900 Steer Hides (more or less).
150 Slunk Hides (more or less).
Lot of Tallow (about 6 casks).
Also, a lot of Salted Oil Barrels, Empty Barrels, &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.

S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 10th of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of ORDNANCE STORES, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—

1 Steam Engine and Pump,
1 Double Lathe,
6 Grindstones,
711 Grey Blankets,
198 Blue Blankets,
1901 Red Blankets,
27 Pole Axes, Gutta Percha,
265 Yellow Cavalry Round,
2417 Sous Belts,
2700 Scourigees,
1621 Blankets,
283 Sets Dan Saddle Trees,
110 yards silk Serge,
40 pounds Woollen Yarns,
1000 pounds do Rags,
2 pounds Shoe Thread,
83 Barrels,
5 Jugs,
7 Bottles,
2 Water Casks,
252 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha,
79 do do Leather,

ALSO

A large lot of WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

J. G. BENTON, Major Commissary.

11-4-3t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division, Washington City, November 4, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For rough and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

11-9-4t30

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that writs of *scire facias* upon the following Claims for Paving, Sanding and Pebbling, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant, No. 213 S. SIXTH Street.

City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew McNeely, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1861; No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Abigail street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, 8 Seventeenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 60 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $16·40 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 3. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southwest side of Abigail street, and two-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street, 8 Seventeenth Ward, 34 feet front, and 60 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $45·20 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 5. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street, 8 Seventeenth Ward, 16 feet 7½ inches front, and 60 feet deep. Claim $45·20, for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 4. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and northwest side of Abigail street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $45·20, for paving.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, &c. C. P. September Term, 1862; No. 59. Lot of ground and brick building, situate on northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Morton street, Eighteenth Ward, 18 feet on Girard avenue, 82 feet deep. Claim $30·36, for paving.

Same vs. same. D. C. September Term, 1864; No. 4. Lot and cellar walls northwest side of Girard avenue, beginning at 101 feet southwest from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence northwest parallel with Morton street, 60 feet 9 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 5½ inches to a point, thence northeast 40 feet 7½ inches to Norris street, thence southeasterly along Norris street 60 feet to place of beginning. 10-22-m15t

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL. PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the following ordinance was entered:

"AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR.

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, as soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be had in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1846. (P. L., 264.)

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form of loan certificates, and shall have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the fifteenth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans of the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specially pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans of the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same to all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk shall call the attention of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, and present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6d-tf

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, November 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States store-house, Hestonville, Gray & Hopkins' road, Fortieth street, above Market street, of the following articles, viz.:—

1000 (one thousand) sides

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

We have complete Southern files up to Saturday, from which we extract the following interesting items. They have no news of any late movement of General SHERMAN, and have arrives from HOOD up to the 6th, which left him reorganizing and recuperating his army at or near Tuscumbia, Ala.

Proceedings of the Rebel Congress.

Among the proceedings of the Rebel Congress we find the only items of interest are:—

Mr. SPARROW, of Louisiana, offered the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:—

Whereas, the depreciation of our currency is in a great measure produced by the extortion of those who sell the necessaries of life; and whereas, such depreciation is ominous to the Confederacy and to the means of prosecuting the war, therefore the Congress of the Confederate States do enact, as a necessary war measure, that prices assessed for the army by the Commissioners of Assessment shall be the prices established for all the citizens of the Confederate States, and that any person who shall charge differently shall be deemed guilty of criminal offense, and be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to an imprisonment not exceeding one year.

In the House "Sambo's Ghost" will not down, and we find the time all occupied in a special order of the day, which was the subject of putting negroes in the army as soldiers.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Mississippi, made an able argument in opposition to the measure, showing that negroes were not fit to be soldiers, and that, moreover, there were a sufficient number of white persons in the South, amounting to two hundred thousand, who were not in the service, yet subject to military duty.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, followed, speaking in denunciatory terms of the proposition to dissolve the relation of master and slave, which was an institution sanctioned by God and the Bible.

Proclamation of Amnesty.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, introduced the following resolution, which was made the order of the day for Wednesday next:—

Resolved, That while we prosecute the war with all the energy and earnestness we have, reason or policy, justice and humanity alike require that our front should be armed with adequate power to offer a complete amnesty to all such of the citizens and residents of the Confederate States as heretofore, under a delusion or otherwise, have been hostile to our cause, and who are now willing to come forward and take upon themselves the obligation to support our Government in true and loyal citizens.

Affairs at Petersburg.

The *Dispatch* of Friday says:—There were no military operations on our lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg, yesterday, from Darbytown on the north side to the Boydtown plank road southwest of Petersburg. All was quiet. GRANT will attempt nothing until the election excitement is over.

General Meade to be Removed.

There is a rumor in town that General MEADE is soon to be superseded by General THOMAS, now commanding the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville. It is likely enough that MEADE will lose his place for the failure on the 27th. So great a disaster must not be excused.

From the Valley.

SHERIDAN has come to the conclusion to keep as near Harper's Ferry as possible, and thus prevent MOSBY from operating in his rear. EARLY's late stringent order in relation to stragglers is said to be working wonders, and the army is in the most excellent trim and the best possible mood to retrieve the late disgraceful disaster in the lost fruits of a thoroughly won victory. There are no new movements of troops. The Yankees have withdrawn from the vicinity of the Manassas Gap Railroad. They committed many depredations and carried off quite a number of citizens of Fauquier and Rappahannock counties. The crops are still safe.

Operations of General Price.

Late advices from PRICE state that a strong Confederate force had attacked a Yankee detachment of troops at Mount Pleasant, and captured some three hundred prisoners, with four pieces of artillery. The enemy fled towards Springfield, but were cut off, and were compelled to turn northward towards Bolivar. They lost on the route nearly all their baggage and ammunition train, and left their dead and wounded strewn along the way. Our forces did not pursue further than Bolivar, in Polk county. It is said that a large body of Federal cavalry and mounted infantry, under the immediate command of General A. J. SMITH, had left Steelville, on the Maramee River, in Crawford county, and were marching in the direction of Southwest Missouri.

Condition of Arkansas.

In Arkansas the Confederate Government holds dominion over about thirteen counties; a considerable portion of the State is held by neither party the enemy not being able to retain possession or but a small portion permanently. The Legislature meets this fall, with very nearly a full representation. The spirit of our people is good and hopeful.

From West Virginia.

The Federals hold a small portion of Greenbrier county, in Western Virginia now, mainly that portion which lies around the great falls of the New River and the Blue Sulphur Springs. The Big Sewell Mountain is a retreat for them when pressed by our cavalry. The Confederate troops range through Boone and Raleigh counties. In the upper portion of Monroe county bands of tory militia roam and depredate and shoot our men wherever they find them. Our boys are in the habit of swinging them up to the first tree which can be found after the wretches are caught.

Re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

An editorial says:—Few of our people will be disappointed by the result of the election, since it is only what we have all expected. Had LINCOLN allowed himself to have been beaten, he must have been either a fool or a patriot, neither of which his warmest friend or bitterest foe has ever suspected him of being.

Arming the Slaves.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday, in a long editorial, favors the arming of the slaves, and says:—The employment of slaves as soldiers was never suggested as a proposition preferable to any other, but solely as a remedy to which dire necessity might eventually drive the Confederate Government. Considera tions of a double character are involved in this measure; there is a moral influence which the conscription of a quarter of a million of slaves to fight for their freedom, and our freedom from Yankee masters, would have upon our enemies and upon the world at large, and there is a physical influence of such an augmentation of our army, upon that army, our people, our enemy and our cause. Nor should these two considerations be separated in the discussions of this proposition." And the article concludes as follows:—

"If the necessity exists, then we say not 40,000 only, but any number that the necessity may require should be conscripted, *for negro slavery was the mere occasion, and is not the object or end of the war.* We would show to the world a lesson that for national independence and freedom from Yankee domination in addition to the sacrifices already made, the people of these states are ready and willing, when necessity arises, to sacrifice any number or all of the slaves to the cause of national freedom, and we would teach the enemy that "exhaustion" has but merely brought to our attention the fighting resources of four millions of slaves, and that the spring campaign shall open with an army of a quarter of a million of negroes besides our noble veterans, and that the scene of operations shall be in the country of the enemy.

"We would respond to General GRANT'S "cradle and grave" assertion with the battle shout of an army of half a million. We would encourage our own gallant soldiers by adding to their number every man that negroes could relieve, whether as teamsters, clerks, hospital attendants, garrisons or subordinate forts, as well as pioneer and engineer labor. But discussion has been clouded by a proposition of freedom after the war, and some say that if freedom is recognized as a boon to be given as a reward for fidelity, a death blow is struck at slavery. We believe that but one State in the Confederacy forbids the manumission of slaves, in Virginia any person may emancipate by deed recorded in the courts of his county or corporation. Is this statutory boon a denial that slavery is the best condition for the negro? Unquestionably not, and yet fidelity to master is here permitted to be rewarded with emancipation. Now cannot fidelity to the national cause, attested by endurance of hardship, by gallantry in action and exposure to death, be rewarded with freedom without any compromise to the relation in which those are still held who have given no assurance of such fidelity? We cannot see that the reward for faithful services in the least conflicts with reason and arguments which support and sustain negro slavery.

"We hold the belief that the negro is best off, is in "the right place" when he has a good master; but the negro may think otherwise, and *servus populi*, which induces his employment as a soldier, demands sacrifices in order to secure his fidelity. This sacrifice is made in offering him his freedom for faithfulness. Nothing is yielded to the ignorant prejudices of the world; a simple bargain is struck. A negro wants his freedom; whether a boon or a curse, he wants it; and for it may be willing faithfully to serve in the army of his country. That country stands in need of these services. Gun is offered for the other.

"It has no touch of philanthropy about it, no sympathy or connection with Abolitionism. *But who shall give this freedom; master, State or Confederate Government? Master, if he will, but if not, then State or Confederate States Government. We are wholly opposed to compensation for the negro. What conscript son, husband, father, and pay for slave?*

The negro pays for himself when he fights for his former master, just as the son reaps the reward of his services in the freedom of his country. But these are minor points. The great question is, does the necessity exist? This Congress should first ascertain, and then the question is properly debatable."

News from Hood.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Friday last says:—

"Despatches received from General HOOD as late as the 6th contain no mention whatever of the alleged fight at Decatur, which the Yankees claim as a victory. It was a singular defeat to be inflicted on HOOD without his knowing anything about it. GRANT was careless, however, in not flirting a shotted salute. General BEAUREGARD is with the army of HOOD, and will remain with it throughout the campaign.

The Boston *Register* of the 5th says:—"The Federal Colonel LAWTON, with three hundred men, came to Shipley's Ferry, on the Savannah river from Bristol, on Saturday, but returned in the direction of Bull's Gap without his knowing anything about it. GRANT was careless, however, in not flirting a shotted salute. General BEAUREGARD is with the army of HOOD, and will remain with it throughout the campaign.

The Boston *Register* of Friday says, editorially, of the report of the Secretary of War:—"We have supposed that no comment could be made upon it, both by the army and by the intelligent people generally. The length of the report is such as to forbid comment, and the reader will prefer to study it for himself. We make but one remark:

"The evidences which tend to the embodiment of slaves in the military service, and of the prospect of emancipation of the slaves as a part of the terms thereof, are not the latter proceeding as 'of course depending on the consent of the States.' We suppose that to emphasize an expression, almost apologetic for being mentioned at all, will quiet the alarm of the alarmist at the message for its failure to pronounce into a categorical statement a proposition regarded as violently axiomatic."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF COUNT NICHOLAS DE GIORGI, MINISTER RESIDENT FROM AUSTRIA.

It is not many months since we announced the death of the Chevalier Hulsemann, Minister from the Austrian Government, and also the fact of his having been succeeded in his diplomatic mission by the Count Nicholas de Giorgi. It now becomes our duty to record the demise of Count de Giorgi, who died in New York rather suddenly of Bright's disease, and was interred at Cavalry Cemetery.

Count Giorgi was born in Ragusa, and at the time of his decease was about fifty-five years of age. He was a scion of one of the most ancient and noble families of Austria. When he had finished his studies at the College of Theresianarron at Vienna, which was founded by the Empress Maria Theresa, in 1751, for the education of young noblemen, he entered into the diplomatic service, and has been attached to different capacities, among others to the missions in Spain, Portugal, Naples, Saxony, Brazil, and lately he had a special mission in the East. The deceased Count de Giorgi possessed not only high orders of all those foreign Governments, which were given to him before leaving their respective countries as acknowledgments of his distinguished services, but also the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold, which was founded by the Emperor of that name in the year 1690, and is conferred by the monarch only for very important services rendered to that country.

Count Giorgi was also Chamberlain to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and was a great linguist, being familiar with seven different languages.

DEATH OF HON. NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE.

The Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge died at Battle Creek, Michigan, on the 22d instant. He was for many years prominently connected with party politics in New York State, was United States Senator, and more recently Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin. He was a man of considerable ability, and belonged to a race of public men that are fast becoming extinct. Before emigrating to the West he became a confirmed spiritualist, and wrote many letters and pamphlets, endeavoring to establish the truth of that doctrine.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN P. ELTON, A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.

The Hon. John P. Elton, one of the Union electors at large chosen last Tuesday, an influential and prominent citizen of Waterbury, Conn., died on November 10, at 11 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, November 19, 1864, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

6 (one) reams (heavy smooth) double medium Wrapping Paper.
5 (three) barrels French Glue.
200 (five hundred) yards Rigle and Furniture, assorted sizes.
1 (one) 9-foot Companion Stick.
2 (two) feet Hollow Quadrats.
6 (eight) Cases (one thousand, four hundred) Sperm Candles.
2500 (twenty-five hundred) Card Boards, assorted colors.
3 (three) fonts Border (for Quarte Cases).
1 (one) pruning Machine and Fixtures.
1 (one) 50 pounds font English Italics, with Spaces and Quadrats.
6 (sixty) Skins Imitation Russian Leather.
42 (forty-eight) Skins Blue English Title Leather.
1 (one) (gross) Best Fluid Pens, for Ruling Ink.
2 (two) qt. Bottles Blue Carmine Ink (for ruling head lines).
1 (one) Mitreing Machine and Lead Cutter (combined).
6 six) Fonts Single Rule.
2 (two) Fonts Double Rule.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, *and certified to*, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, under whom the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIDDLE, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

11-11-5t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Leather Oil, Paints, Oils, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest prices.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. E. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.
11-1 Depot of Washington.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Street.
BALTIMORE, MD., November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, November 19, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FORTY THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the rate of ten pounds of GROSS BEEF, and (6,500) seventy-five hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Horned Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any the animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum numbers above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We, —— and ——, of the State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

A bid in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

11-10-7t

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau, until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of November inst., for the supply of 100,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 10,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered by the pound. The Beef to be in quarter proportions for navy and hospital purposes.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by law.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

11-5-10t

BANK NOTICES.

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the 5th section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1861, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed a Committee by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the said Bank's indebtedness to the stockholders for the said shares, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4:30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA,
Committee.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-3t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Philadelphia Bank.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, a Committee to carry into effect the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved March 21, 1864, and to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Philadelphia Bank at the time of paying the said Bank's indebtedness to the stockholders for the said shares, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4:30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA,
Committee.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-3t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the 5th section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1861, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed a Committee by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the said Bank's indebtedness to the said Bank of the provisions of the said Act of Assembly, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4:30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA,
Committee.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-3t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the City Bank, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the Fifth Section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1861, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed a Committee by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Bank of Commerce, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the said Bank's indebtedness to the stockholders for the said shares, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4:30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA,
Committee.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-3t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the Fifth Section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1861, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed a Committee by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the said Bank's indebtedness to the stockholders for the said shares, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4:30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA,
Committee.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-3t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Kensington Bank, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the Fifth Section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1861, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed a Committee by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Kensington Bank, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the said Bank's indebtedness to the stockholders for the said shares, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4:30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA,
Committee.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-3t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES,
4TH & LIBERTY Sts., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11-10-6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

11-3-12t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. G. YOUNG,
Cashier.

10-21-mwf-10t

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA,
October 19, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 23d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.

The election for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, November 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders, under the charter, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
10-19 w6m 10-21 Cashier.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

10-21-20t

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

10-21-20t

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

10-21-20t

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Kensington Bank, in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

10-21

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to ensure and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said National Association shall be "THE PENN NATIONAL BANK," and the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia; and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States." JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.

10-21-30t

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Wishing, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for the liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GREEN,
CLAYTON E. SOUDER. } jn4-tf

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.
100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

A limited number of Shares will be sold by order of the Company at $1 00 per share.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most extraordinary character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) Messenger, in the course of the week, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place thereupon, says:—

"We are honestly of opinion that when capital and energy shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, density, and color of the oil, it is acknowledged to be immensely superior. Our convictions on the subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and assertions.

"Considerable new and experimental oil operations are now in progress, and are increasing liberally of their own accord, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several joint companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the prospect and probability seem to be in many instances without interruption, plain or day."

Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of

A. B. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 514 MARKET Street.

A. B. FRANCISCUS,
WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. [10-12] President.

ATLAS OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Office, No. 521 Walnut Street, Room No. 20.

200,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50.

1st. The Company owns (1-6th) one-sixth land interest in lot No. 21, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

containing about one acre, on which is situated the

JERSEY WELL,

Now flowing about (200 bbls.) three hundred and fifty barrels per day. This interest is situated on the celebrated

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Which has proved itself to be one of the great oil basins, a large, deep well, of some 1200 barrels, having been struck within a few days.

2d. The one-sixty-fourth (1-64th) working interest in lots 7 and 9, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Known as the Keystone Leases, on which there are two producing wells known as

KEYSTONE WELLS
NUMBERS 1 AND 3,

And on their well in process of boring, and from the well-known character of the property, we have every reason to expect a second.

JERSEY WELL,

The 100-rest is also situated on the above-elevated farm, and a well is now being tested on these lots with every indication of being a very large well. In fact, when the above mentioned well was struck it was the general impression that it was the new

KEYSTONE WELL No. 4.

3d. The one-half working interest, being one-fourth of all the oil produced from

RAILROAD WELL,
ON MILLER FARM,

On Oil creek, now producing about twenty barrels per day. The oil from this well commands a higher price than any other oil on the creek, on account of its superiority for refining purposes. This Company have ordered one of the new patent air-pumps, and it is confidently expected that when it is in operation it will bring the yield up to some one hundred barrels per day.

4th. One-twentieth working interest in

"BREED TOWN LEASE,"

On the celebrated STONY FARM, containing 53½ acres. The working interest have bought a new patent lever for a well on this lease that did produce large quantities of oil; and as there is also a new well going down on the same, the yield to the company will be largely increased.

5th. Fifty acres in fee simple on

CHERRY RUN,

About one and a half miles above the celebrated

"REED WELL."

Nearly one-half of which is bottom land. On adjoining lands above and below there are a number of derricks going up, and wells in process of boring. The character of Cherry Run property has been fully tested. Every Well sunk has produced more or less oil. The Reed Well is doing some 200 barrels, Auburn Well 150 barrels, and Prince Well over 100 barrels, and a number from

Fifty to One Hundred Barrels Per Day.

The present yield of Oil to this Company from the above various interests is (90) sixty barrels per day.

P. W. WILTBANK, Secretary. H. ASHTON, President.

The books of the Company are still open for a limited number of subscriptions, at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 26. 11-7-6t

OAK HALL OIL COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1864.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
BEUFOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER.
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY CARSON,
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
WILLIAM AMSPACH,
JAMES C. FISHER,
J. C. FRYER.

The lands of this Company, four hundred and sixty (460) acres in fee simple, lie between Oil Creek and the Allegheny River, with one producing well and others now being bored.

For particulars and prospectus, as for subscriptions, apply to

J. C. FRYER,
No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY,

Incorporated October, 1864.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

OFFICE, No. 524 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM NO. 26.

100,000 SHARES, $10 PAR VALUE,

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50.

NOTICE.

Certificates of Stock will be ready for delivery to subscribers on and after the 15th instant. A few Shares can yet be had at subscription price, $2 50 per share.

The property of the Company consists of one hundred and thirty-nine acres in fee, on OIL CREEK, and producing interests on the STORY and GEORGE WASHINGTON McCLINTOCK Farms, *now yielding about twenty-five barrels of oil per day.*

From present receipts the Company will very soon be in a position to pay a Dividend on the Capital Stock.

H. C. CORFIELD,
SECRETARY.

11-7-6t

$10,000 CAN BE MADE ON A PATENT Medicine, which only wants advertising well, as it is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal; as it is actually cures, and the most potent ever made. A person in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person who has capital can join the advertiser, or the recipe and all information will be imparted for a nominal sum, so that $10,000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11-4

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at current settlements a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as possible that cash can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cookland, Neutral Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Camphor, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c.*, of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
Jall-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients to his practice. 10-8f

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Gradnating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S FINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2 1m*

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is procured from the whitest wax, and by its extraordinary properties for preserving the skin, making it soft, full, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples